cent subscribed for him by the public as testimonial fundiment in the city article of the 24th inst. a cencerning the State of Texal in general, culturly referring to the Galveston, Houseson fishiroad Company.

sentative in France of this railway comead the article in question with much at tree and cerrect appreciation is naturation on the subject above alluded to from a good source.

marks will undoubtedly have been made in readers acquainted with the actual situand the present position of the Galveston, Henderson Railway Company, and I am assured that you will be glad to receive ut delay those facts which are requisite in first impressions. Since the State of solved to annex itself to the great family in Union, its political, moral, and commerse effectually and completely changed. In eatine struggles and disorders of an indewithout power or regular organization, of the inhabitants and the exceptional ecountry can now be, and are being, demanpled proportions under the protection at so powerful and intelligent as in that of the inhabitants and the exceptional evenuent, in an article dated the 6th of a very detailed statement of the extraortion and rapid progress of this State. Or the Galveston, Houston and Hendermany, which I represent, its proceeding and industrial position is relatively as at of any similar undertaking in Europe, the Guif of Mexico for a distance of 800 hut one harbor sufficiently deep to admit the tonnage. This harbor is the port of terminus of our enterprise. Thus the stem and Henderson railway, intersected by the San Antonio railway (completed and at Houston by the Red River and a (both of which are in process of combecome the great trunk line of the Fixte, these manerous lines will provide the transporting to the port of Galveston the East, the West and the North. The chariby the first processing to the formany into the city. In the stem and Henderson railway (completed and at Houston by the Stemany, 1853, and in meyear the civil on the first process of conting the process of the strain o and in uniting these numerous lines will previde the suly means of transporting to the port of Galveston the preduce of the East, the West and the North. The charler was granted by the State in February, 1853, and in May of the same year the civic authorities of Galveston granted a special right of entrance into the city. In June, 1853, the company was organized, and the road at sace put under contract, and the first section of 53 miles from Galveston to Houston is now ready to receive the rails. All the capital has been subscribed in America, with the exception of £150,000, for which bonds bearing six per cent interest were created and secured by a mortgage to the Hon. William Kent, late Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, with othe trantees of the entire line, and also a special grant from the State of 10,240 agrees of land per mile of road to be sentructed, equal to 542,720 acres for the first section of 53 miles above referred to. By the terms of the mortgage the proceeds of the sale of these lands will be sentructed, equal to 542,720 acres for the first section of 53 miles above referred to. By the terms of the mortgage the proceeds of the sale of these lands will be read a similar fund for the redemption of the bonds. Busing the present month a contract has been made sith a German company to sell 200,000 acres of these nades for emigrants, at a price which, were the entire pant to which this section is entitled said thereat, would redeem the whole debenture debt, and leave a surplus of £67,000 for division among the shareholders. I annex a list of original and authentitated decuments, which are open to the inspection of all parties interested. In referring to these becuments for the substantiation of all facts advanced termin, I beg, in conclusion, to remark that the bonds of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railway Company have not as yet been publicity offered in England; but a many Paris bankers of emisence have taken a different view of the verture. The substitute of these mortal

Copy of a letter from his Excellency the Hon. J. Y. Massen, Ambassador at the Court of France from the United States of America:—

Parm, April 4, 1854.

My Dear Sir—At your request, I have examined the documents which you have placed in my hands, and which I now return. The charter granted by the State of Texas to the Galvesion, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company, is a legal subsisting act of incorporation. The public or ungranted lands within the limits of Texas belong to that State and not to the Federal government of the United States, with the power of disposition as the State Legislature may by law direct. Hence the grant to the railroad of 16 sections of land per mile is therefore legal, and, with the rapidly increasing populations of the State, by immigration from other States and from abroad, is daily increasing in value. Each section comfains 640 acres. By the act of incorporation, the company has the right to berrow money to ald in completing the road, and such lean has been duly authorized by the proper officers representing the company organized secording to law. The right to secure payment of interest and principal of such loan on the corporate property is unsectionable, and the security appears to have been duly and legally directed and executed. The trustees in the deed insumbering the company's property for this purpose, are, I believe, highly respectable and reliable. Judge Kent, I have, is entitled to full confidence. With the other brustees I am not acquainted. It gives me much pleasure to say that I have known you well for several years, and that I have entire confidence in your honor, andor, and integrity; and as the section of the railroad which you are endeavoring to have constructed is of rear timportance to the State, I will be gratified to hear of your complete success. I am, very respectfully, your seedient servant and friend.

Col. Grock Hackary, Paris, France.

I certify that the above is a twee and correct copy of un eriginal presented at this consulate. Paris, Nov. 28.

C. MAC

be able to judge how far any preposals for a long line in Ternas were likely to have been entertained in the New Tork and other money markets, especially as the evidence of the control o

CATHOLIC PRIEST FINED \$500.—A German Cathelic priest, by the name of John B. Weisemb, was fined \$500 in Chicago, on the 6th iast, for assaulting John Miller, a hunchback. The boy was accused of whispering at mass in church, and as a penance was ordered by the priest to stand before the altar one hour with his arms uplifted. This the cripple could not do, when the priest selied him by the ears, fitted him from his feet, and threw him down with such force as to injure him so much that he could not stand. He was carried to his home, where he was confined eight weeks. The Court decided the priest had no right to punish the boy for whispering at mass, and fined Weicsup \$500.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

Ten Days Later from Havans—Reported S

ty of the Sloop of War Albany.

The U. S. mail steamship Crescent City, Captain Me-The U. S. mail steamship Crescent City, Captain McGowan, arrived yesterday morning from New Orleans via Havans, with ten days later intelligence from the latter city. She sailed from New Orleans December 6, arrived at Havana at daylight of the 8th, and sailed thence at noon of the same day for New York. She landed 22 passengers at Havana, and brought 48 to this city.

The C. C. reports nothing of peculiar interest occurring at Havana. The weather on the island was delightfully mild and agreeable.

H. B. M. brig L'Espiegle arrived at Havana on the 7th inst. from acroise.

H. B. a. orig L'Espegie arrived at Havana on the Tth inst. from a cruise. The captain of the E reports that when he was at Jamaica he received a letter from the British Consul at Carthagena, dated October 10, which stated that the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany was at

Cathagena at date of letter—all well.

The steamship Falcon arrived at Havana at daylight on the 7th inst., from Aspinwall, and was to sail again with the mails and passengers from New Orleans for

California on the 9th.

The Crescent City encountered strong gales from the E. and N. E., with heavy head sea since Seaving New

Orleans.

Mr. Purser Bullay will accept our acknowledgments for papers, &c.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, Dec. 8, 1854.

Departure of the liurbide—Commander Bryant and the Slace Trade—Burial of an Old Spanish Soldier—Imprisonment of Mr. Felix, of New York—The New Police Arrangements—Departure of the Princeton—Anusement—A Singular Religious Festival—Markets, &c.

The war steamer Iturbide, intended for the service of Santa Anna or the Republic of Mexico, arrived here on the 29th of November, and left for her port of destination (Vera Crur) the 6th inst. The commander, Bryant, was last previously employed in command of a slaver, which landed a cargo near the Key Cartas, reported at the time for your paper—to the care of the infamous Pio Diaz—of which the government secured 102, the rest having had the usual disposition out of the reach of investigation. Mr. Bryant, when he left here for the north, had companions—who were described at the time by your correspondent—who would have been good witnesses of his transactions had they been looked after. The vessel was built in the United States, and as is common, was fitted out in the city of New York. But as the name of the captain was first brought to light in your columns, perhaps the United States District Attorney for your district, under his strong sense of public justice, did not care to pursue the inquiry. For his better judgment hereafter, he will have the goodness to understand that the agents of the Britash and United States governments here were indebted for this, and have been for much other information, to the industry of the person and persons who have been your correspondents at the Havana; while the civilized world have taken up the subject in earnest, from the exposure and illustration of the African slave trade which has been

have been for much other information, to the industry of
the person and persons who have been your correspondents at the Havana; while the civilized world have
taken up the subject in earnest, from the exposure and
illustration of the African slave trade which has been
faithfully and constantly forced upon their attention
through your columns. The results show that the labor
in all its various branches has been performed with some
ability. I shall have a case to advise in my next letter,
when I hope to be in possession of full particulars, in
cannection with which I will only now remark that the
captain of the slaver is at present in the Tacon jail,
awaiting investigation.

On the 29th of last month we buried at the Campo
Santa a very neble Spaniard, Brigadier General José
Sunga y Cortes, late governor of the fortress in front of
the city of Havana, and overlocking the bay called the
Castle of San Carlos de la Cabana. The Captain General
and a large military cortege attended the remains of the
old soldier on his last patts outside of the city, on foot—
the body escorted by a regiment of infantry, borne by
soldiers—the hearse following. In front of the Tacon
barracks the salute was freed, the coffin placed in the
hearse, and the procession was continued in carriages te
the resting place.

Mr. J. H. Felix, of the city of New York, at present a
temporary resident of the Moro Castle at San Jago de
Cuba, came out to Baracoa as a passenger, for his
health, on board of the unfortunate schooner C. T.
Smith, which was suspected of having landed powder and
arms in that vicinity; but the proof did not appear for
conviction, and the reasel has been allowed to take in a
cargo and return to New York. Mr. Felix, hewever, was
in rather worse luck than his vessel, as he was so unfortunate as to have and to acknowledge the acquaintame of Mr. Lacoat, who has been excling the fears of
this government by his secret shipment of arms and
powder, without the fear of the Queen before his eyes, or
due respect and care for the dign

dence between the acting Consul of the United States and the Captain-General, and they will be regarded only as having manifested the goods found aboard. It is also probable that, as they make a tolerable case of "know nothing," that they may avoid any personal penalty by imprisonment, and that confiscation of the vessel and the goods will astiate the maw of Spanish justice. They claim ignorance of the actual contents of the capes; and, in proof, exhibit a letter addressed by Mr. Lacost to the captain in New York, requesting him to take charge of the boxes, stating that they contained jewelry, &c. The Captain-General is inclined to mild policy, and has given up the idea of holding these persons to account for having aided and abetted treason; so that we consider them safe and free, as soon as all the formalities of justice are vindicated.

The new regent, —, of the Royal Andiencia Pretorial, was installed and took the oaths of office, with the usual solema forms, on the morning of the —, is the halls of that tribunal, the Captain General being present. The substitution for the country police is arranged so that the government are saved the necessity or hazard efputting arms into the hands of the people, who but imperfectly understand the use of these, leaving them still in bliasful ignorance of their own power. A military particl is established, which is provided for by the assessment of the community protected, and who would be liable to detail in turn for the service. They are divided in the third twenty-five cents each able bodied citizen who would be liable to militia duty, if it were permitted or required.

The United States steam frigste Princeton, Commander Eagle, left this for Aspinwall and San Juan on the 2d of this month. The Falcon arrived yesterday morning from Aspinwall, and will probably leave on her return will be detail in the connecting steamers for New York and New Orleans as special or seems, free the same of the multitude covered with a cloud of unbrellas and parasol, of this month. The Falc

HAVARA, Dec. 8, 1854.

The Warehouset of San José—A Now Secretary Appointed—Dull Times—Amusements—Interest in the Russian War—The Patriotic Fund.

It will be in your recollection that I wrote you a little time since that the almacenes (warehouses) of San José were to be pulled down, and that the railway leading to were to be pulled down, and that the railway lending to them was to be taken up. In spite of the orders of the government upon this subject it appears the company to whom the above-named warehouses belong refuse to permit to have their property destroyed, but, on the contrary, seem to be making arrangements for the transaction of an extensive trade during the coming year, a new tariff of charges for warehousing sugars, &c., having been recently issued. You are aware that Queen Christina is the chief aharcholder in the company which owns these warshouses, and you are also aware that Senor Moutalvo, whose wife is, (not to mince matters.) the mistress of General Concha, is the President of the company. I am not, of course, enabled to state whether it is the influence of the "Queen Mother" or that of the chere and of the Captain General that enables this company to thus defy the highest authority in Cuba.

Farties, however, who profess to be in communication aimost daily with the Spanish authorities do not hesitate to avow their conviction that it is the mistress of the Captain General, whose control over that functionary is so great as to enable her husband to do just what pleases him in the matter, regardless alike of the Captain General or any other authority in the island.

pleases him in the matter, regardless alike of the Cap-tain General or any other authority in the island. In consequence of the 'press of business' at the of-fee of the Cavil and Political Secretary, his Excellency the Captain General has been pleased to appoint another Secretary, who is to grant licences to private establish-

ments, to public spectacles, to public balls and other entertainments, to meetings of negroes, for the carrying of arms, for hunting, for pediars, to hivery stables, to clerks, travelling licences, &c., &c.

The salary of the new Secretary is to be \$1,800 a year, with three clerks, at salaries of \$1,200, \$1,000, and \$300 a year, and \$5,000 a year being assigned for other required assistance, the wages of a porter, &c. The young gentleman who addresses the wrappers in the Hirnath office does more work than will these three clerks and the new Secretary into the bargain. But thus it is the revenues of Cuba are squandered away to provide offices for partinans and their friends.

A military commission at Villa Clara, of which Brigadier Don Francisco Velasco was President, has sentenced antonio Maria Canero to ten years imprisonment, and a negro accomplice to eight years imprisonment, for the murder, on the 10th of August last, of Don Felix Araios.

Some Clarata, its Recent of the Real Audience, Presented

teneed Antonie Maria Canero to ten years imprisonment, for the murder, on the 10th of Angust last, of Don Felix Aralos.

Senor Olaneta, late Regent of the Real Audiencia Pretorial, and who was the well known enemy of General Concha, has been sent to the "right about," and Senor Don Ignacie Gonzalea de Olivarea, a gentleman from Spain, appointed, and sworn into the high appointment. Don Fractions Garcia Munos, appointed principal Chief of Police in this island, has taken possession of his office.

Traders in this city complain of wretchedly dull times, and I believe not without just cause. A friend of mine, who keeps an extensive retail dry goods store, assured me, a few days since, that the total amount of his cash sales that lay had been less than ten dollars. "Were these Spaniards," added he, "possessed of the feelings of men, they would take their speedy departure from amongat us, and not romain here draining the last drop of the life's blood from unfortunate Cuba." Yet, notwithstanding the depreased state of the times, the Tacon theatre is crowded each night the Italians represent an opera. We have had "Pranni," with a Sigoor Boys in the principal character, represented a few evenings since, and are promised "Luisa Miller" in the course of the ensuing week. On Sunday last there were three maked balls. The names of "Cronatadt," the Crimes," and "Sobastopol," have been given to the three tall rooms.

It is quite surprising to witness the intense interest taken here in the war between Russia and the allies would be taken prisoners. "You fool and hypocrite!" was the polite rejoinder of the other, whereupon a stick was raised, and, but for the other, whereupon a stick was raised, and, but for the other whereing on the whart two Catalans got quite into high words on the subject. One of them expressed a hope that all the allies would be taken prisoners. "You fool and hypocrite!" was the polite rejoinder of the other, whereupon a stick was raised, and, but for the other was represent war. I have heard the question

Supreme Court Circuit.
Before Hon. Judge Clerke.
SUIT FOR COMMISSIONS.

Dec. 13.—John Ely es. John Mason and others.—This action is brought by Messers. Kirkland and Felavan, on behalf of the plaintiff, to recover for obtaining for the defendants from the United States government, duties illegally exacted upon importation of sugar and molasses, which had suffered loss by means of leakage and drainage during the voyage. It appeared in evidence that one Thomas Latimer entered into a contract with the defendants, engaging, for a stipulated compensation, to procure the return of the excess of duties upon importations made by the defendants; that Latimer and his associates, of whom the plaintiff was one, were excitaively instrumental in establishing the principle that no duty was legally chargeable upon such loss by leakage and drainage, and that all duties which had been paid upon importations of sugar and molasses, without allowing for that loss, should be refunded to the extent of the value of such loss. That under this principle, the government refunded to the defendants about \$7,000; that Latimer assigned his claim for the commissions to the plaintiff. The defendants, and that the amount recovered by the defendants, for pheir own account, amounted to only \$2,600 or thereabouts. Verdict for the plaintiff, \$2,725 46, being the amount claimed, with interest.

ACTION FOR SLANDEU—BIVAL TRADESMICN.

DEC. 14.—Daniel Buhler vs. John Wentworth.—The plaintiff in this case is a manufacturer of cabinet ware in Pearl street. The defendant is also engaged in the same busness in the same street. It is alleged by Messrs. J. T. Brady, Allen and Wagner, for the plaintiff, that in July, 1853, and at subsequent times, the defendant, in speaking to several persons of Mr. Buhler. said.—'He is a cheat. If you go in there (pointing to plaintiff's place of business') you will get deheted.' To other persons it is alleged that he said.—'He is a Jew, and if you go in there they will sell you. They sell in there nothing on hand but old turniture for new. They have nothing on hand but old and second hand furnitu Dec. 13.—John Ely cs. John Mason and others.—This action is brought by Mesers. Kirkland and Pelavan, on

erty except that in John stre d as to that.

The Chemical Bank vs. The Mayor, dc., of New York.

Injunction denied without costs.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This evening the great Shaksperean spectacle entitled "A Midsummer Night's Dream," will be presented for the fifth time. The scenery is beautiful and the acting very good. The new farce of "A Blighted Being" will close the

The new farce of "A Blighted Being" will close the anusements.

Bowers Theatre.—A programme of great variety is announced for this evening. The receipts are for the benefit of Mrs. Yeomans. The equestian troupe commence, and the farce of the "Guardian Angal" follows. The next will be the drama of "Paddy the Piper," and "Jack Sheppard" concludes all.

"Paddy the Piper," and "Jack Sneppard" concludes all.

Niblo's Garden.—Auber's opera of the "Syren" will be given to night, Mile. Nan as Zulina, in which she was so much admired when first she appeared in this city. Mr. St. Albyn as Scopetto. The other characters by Measra. Irving, Horncastle, Harrison and Miss Brienti. Those who love good singing should hear Mile. Nan.

Buaton's Theatra—In consequence of the crowded houses attendant upon the production of those favorite pieces the "Upper Ten and the Lower Twenty," and "Apollo in New York," they will be repeated to night. Burton, Jordan, Johnston, Miss Raymond, Miss McCarthy and Mrs. Hughes will appear.

er Twenty," and "Apollo in New York," they will be repeated to-night. Burton, Jordan, Johnston, Miss Reymond, Miss McCarthy and Mrs. Hughes will appear.

Wallack's Theatre.—Three capital pieces are announced again for this evening. "I'wo to One" will commence the amasements—Blake, Lester and Miss Ecoa Bennett in the principal parts. "A Gentleman from Ireland" will follow, Brougham being the particular feature; and all closes with the farce of the "Artful Dodger."

Methopolitan Theatres.—The new play of "Schampl," which has been produced at this sheatre in superb style, is announced again for this evening.—Messas. Anderson and Eddy in the leading parts. The scenery is new and beautiful. Adkins' celebrated brass band play in the grand procession.

American Muzeum.—Mr. J. R. Scott and Mr. C. W. Clarke appear this evening in Sheridan Knowles' play of the "Hunchback"—Scott as Master Walter, Clarke as Sir Thomas Clifford, and Miss Mestayer as Julia. In the afternoon, the "Dumb Man of Manchester," with other amusements.

Wood's Minstrells.—The amusements.

Wood's Minstrells.—The amusements given here are greatly admired, if full houses prove the fact. Negro melodies and the burleaque of the "Virginia Cupids" to night.

Buckley's Serenaders.—The much admired fairy extravaganza of "Beauty and the Brast" is announced for this evening.

TO MORRIS BARNET, ESQ., ASTOR HOUSE.

My Dear Sir:—

You are the author of the "Serious Family," a comedy, which has been played at my theatre with much popularity and profit. Will you allow me an opportunity of rendering you some little justics in the shape of a free benefit on any evening next week that you may select. I am, my dear sir,

Your obedient servant, William E. Burton. Chambers street, Dec. 12, 1854.

Answer.

To W. E. Burton, Esq., Chambers street:—

My Dear Sir.— With much pleasure I accept your unaxpected and kind proposal, and beg leave to rame next Monday, Dec. 18, for the benefit thus liberally effered. I should like to have the comedy of the "Serious Family" produced on

Acquittat of Yates, the Justman in the Ward Case.—Yates, indicted for penjury, as a justification of the Word case, has been acquitted. Cases against the other juryman, who were indicted upon the charges, were then displaced.

THE LECTURE GEASON.

The Manufacture of Processors.

The Manuf It is not a question with a weather there was any interesting the policy of the policy was all but gones—the head of condition of Evorpe and maintainly are ago, that which are for himself, the locarce confessed that he did not believe to make yeteran as unterested and the did not believe to make yeteran as unterested and the did not believe to make yeteran as unterested and the policy of the policy was a monopolited by most win in a state of the policy was a monopolited by most win in a state of the policy was a monopolited by most win in a state of the policy was a monopolited by most win in the policy for it is most was a state of applicants about be spatially as the policy for it is most of applicants about be spatially as the policy for it is most of applicants about be published for thirty days greetly and the policy of the policy was every view of the policy of the

yffliction even to the dregs; and of the fertility et soil on which, from shivering childhood to paleted they had been doomed to starve? No! There we time he could have borne up against it all, but that was with the past. The snow of seventy winter faller on his path, his tread is feeble, and his bra failing. So be leoks upon his native hills for the time, pets his favorite beagle on the head, and goes into strange lands—sorrowful as Hagar was in the dereses of Beersebee, turning anide from her child whe had left under the paint tree, so that she migh see him die. Let us leave the chamber of death, morrow, and of other sayings and events of his motous life, men will speak variously of him, who lies "on a white rock in the shadow of the Appenines." night, however, there shall be no dispute. Meeting other on the highway, in the streets, outside the cigates, in the fields, on the threshold of the Sens the lonely deck when the two ships meet in the soil yffliction even to the dregs; and of the fertility soil on which, from shivering childhood to paking gates, in the fields, on the threshold of the Senats, on the lonely deck when the two ships meet in the softede of the sea and exchange the news—everywhere men-pause, and, pointing to the dim side where that massive cofin lies, they say "Peace be to him! He was engly the great ones of this earth. In his day he was the su-preme ruler of his tribe, and peace be to him!" The lectorer was interrupted throughout by enthusian-tic applicate.

Lecture of Dr. Knhl.

In compliance with the invitation of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, the well known traveller and writer, Dr. Kohl, delivered a brief lecture last evening at the rooms of that institution, in the New York University. There was a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen present, to whom the lecturer's discourse afforded a great deal of interest. Mr. Kohl's remarks were mainly explanatory of his new maps showing the progress of the discovery of our continent. It did not, however, differ very materially from his lecture before the New York Historical Society, about a week ago, on the same subject.

The Infernal Machine Case in Cinetamati.

TRIAL OF WILLIAM ARRISON FOR THE MURDER OF INFALL ALLISON ARD WIFE BY A TORPEDO.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 12-]

FIRST DAY.

The prisoner was brought into court. He appeared to be about twenty-five years of age, black hair and whiskers, dark complexion, his upper tip only abaved; rather thin in fleet; forchead exhibiting fair intellectual developements; dress gentael; appearance; constrainedly natural. His brother accompanied him. A large crowd in attendance, and great interest manifested.

The witnesses on each side were called, and both parties signified their readiness for trial.

After the jury had been aworn in, Judge Johnson asked the prosecuting attorney to state the chain of facts which he expected to prove.

Mr. Pruden said he expected to prove everything named in the indictment. He declined to make any further statement.

Mr. Johnson said he had then a few remarks to make. The law in England, and several States of this Union, required the defendant to be furnished not only with the indictment, but with a thousemannial detail of the facts to be proved, and with the names of the witnesses by which each fast were to be proved. This gave the prisoner an oppurtunity to prepare his defence. He hoped a verbal statement at least would now be made of the course to be pursued, and the principal facts to be proved.

Mr. Pruden in reply stated that the prisoner had possession of all the information he was entitled to, both by law and by practice. He himself had seen but few of the witnesses, and kne s not what they would teatify. It would be impossible for him to comply with the request. He could only say that no improper course should be pursued.

Judge Flinn said, the information he was entitled to, both by law and by practice. He himself had seen the to be farmed by our laws, nor had the court any power to demand it.

Mr. Pruden said, as the Judge had decided he was not obliged to give the information asked for would be very proper and desirable for the priso

stan es.

A rule was then made requiring all witnes the one testifying to retire from the room.

A rule was then made requiring all witnesses but the one testifying to retire from the room.

TESTIMONY FOR THE STATE.

Dr. John W. Baker swon.—Knows the defendant and knew the deceased; knew them both in the Cincinnati College, corner of Longworth and Westers ro : had known the defendant since February, 1863, had known Allison aime November, 1853; he was acting as steward of the college, and attending lectures; at the close of the lectures witness was appointed surgeon at the hospits; was aick and went into the country; during his absence the prisoner a ted as surgeon by appointment of his brother; knew of difficulty between the p isoner and deceased; at one time deceased came into a room where witness and Arrison was, and they commenced quarrelling about something that occurred during witness, absence in the country; hard words passed, and each said he was the best man; witness forbid any fighting; Arrison left the college in June, about a week he fore the explosion; on the 26th of June witness was sitting on the pavement on Longworth street, between 8 and 9 o'clo k in the evening, in front of the hespital; that and the college are one building; while sitting there he received a box from Charles Johnson; the box was about ten inches long and four or five square; there was a paper around the box, tied with a string, and a card slipped under a string; did not notice anything on the string; had the box some ten minutes, and carried it up the stairs leading into the hospital; handed it to Mrs. Allison and teld her he authosed there was a crement. and a card slipped under a string; did not notice anything on the string; had the box some ten minutes, and carried it up the stains leading into the hospital; handed it to Mrs. Allison and told her he supposed there was a present for her; she received it and carried is in her room; met my brother in the hall, had a few words of conversation with him, and while standing opposite the hall about five minutes, heard the explosion; it was very loud, and it appeared as though the walls of the building were all tumbling in; the hall was filled with smoke as from gunpowder; heard screams from Mrs. Allison, and saw my brother bringing her from the room where the explosion occurred; her clothes were on lire; carried her down stairs; did not go up stairs for half an hour; then found Mr. Allison, he was moved into an adjoining room from where the explosion occurred, and was stretched on a bed; there was an incision in the abdomen two add a half or three inches long, through which the intestines were protruding; the right thigh was pierced with a number of balls, or sugge; five or six were extracted to my knowledge; I then passed down stairs, and afterwards returned, and found Allison there; he died that nigh between eleven and ten; the house was badly injured; one partition was removed from its plays, doors blown out, and windows and shutters fronting on Western row blown out; a piece of shell passed through the celling above; one piece of scanlling was out in two; there were about thirty inmates in the heapital at the time.

Cross examined—The quarrel between prisoner and deceased securred some four or five weeks before the explosion. Considered the quarrel amer momentary explosion of feeling at the time. First met Arrison in the lecture room; he was a student then; knew nothing of a contract between my brother and Arrison; knew nothing of my brother and Arrison; knew nothing of any treme, and the explosion. Considered the quarrel amer momentary explosion of feeling at the time. First met Arrison in the lecture room; he

HEAVY FAILURE IN BOSTON.—The failure of Mesera. J. W. Blodgett & Co., is said to be the heaviest failure of an unincorporated company that ever cocurred in New England. A large amount of the indebteduces is in New York. It is thought by some conversant with the affairs of the cencera, that it will pay a dividend of seventy five per centum—while others place the probable dividend as low as fifty. The Post says, one merchant, who holds claims to the amount of \$10,000 or \$12,000, entertained his friends liberally in return for their congratulations that he had passed a day without suffering any greater low.

The Courier makes the following comments:—An estimated depreciation of twenty-five per cent on the sweets, for losses on goods and credits, would leave \$1,850,000 with which to pay the \$2,000,000 libelities; being about eighty per cent for the creditors, and setting for the unfortunate debters. Mesers, Blodgett & Co. have been large berrowers for some time, and their failure will have a lendency to afford a partial relief to the money market, to the exent of the diminished demand consequent upon their withdrawal.

FOREIGE CONSUL.—The President has officially

FORMOW CONSUL.—The President has officially recognized Rollin Thorne as Consul of Peru for the port of Boston.